

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Career Training Program - Critical Studies

FROM:

C/CTP/TR *q/n*

EXTENSION

NO.

DATE

12 May 1969

25X1

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

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The Director of Training has requested me to send these documents to you prior to your meeting with him on 13 May.
You already will have seen at least one of the documents, perhaps more. The topmost was not forwarded outside OTR. I apologize for the poor quality of the others; they were reproduced from holdback carbons.

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21 May 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Support
THROUGH : Director of Training
FROM : Chief, Career Training Program/TR
SUBJECT : A Re-evaluation of the Career Training Program

1. The Career Training Program since 1965 has operated under the concept that it should be the principal input mechanism by which junior personnel enter the professional officer ranks of the Agency. Although the figures are not available in this office, it has been our understanding that the Program has in fact accounted for approximately 40 percent of the junior professional officer input in the last two or three years. My opinion, formed during five and one-half years' direct association with the Career Training Program and its predecessor, is that this is an unrealistic proposition which was headed for serious difficulty even before recent budgetary and manpower curtailments in the Agency made their severe impact.

2. There are two major factors underlying this assessment. The first is a clear incompatibility between recruiting and training junior officers on a highly selective basis, on the one hand, and on the other hand having to find jobs for them in such large numbers that many trainees are forced into pedestrian assignments lacking long-term career growth responsibilities and advancement opportunities. The term "pedestrian" is not meant in the sense that most junior officers must perform fundamental tasks of a routine nature in the early stages of their careers in order to establish a basis for professional growth. It is used rather to connote that Career Trainees because of their numbers have in several instances been underutilized or been assigned to relatively low-level jobs which lack present and foreseeable challenge and no advancement beyond GS-11 unless they can transfer to an essentially different type of work in another component. A lengthy and expensive training investment is neither necessary nor justifiable for jobs of this kind, which can be filled more appropriately by direct recruitment.

3. The second major factor is that the Career Training Program, by reason of its largeness, is directly, immediately, and almost disastrously affected by any reduction of Agency budgetary and manpower allocations. It cannot escape taking its "share" of the cut, the only problem being that trainees already on-board are less easily eliminated than are the job requirements and slots against which they were originally hired. Because of the recruiting and training lead time, it takes between 12 and 18 months

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for the Career Training Program to adjust to changes in personnel requirements and other factors which affect its level of operation. At the moment, the Program has a large number of Career Trainees whose services the Agency does not really require during the coming year and there is still another class to commence training in early July 1968. The morale, career motivation, and prospective tenure of Career Trainees is at an all-time low, in terms of my experience, making our present effort a rather dubious venture at an estimated cost of \$21,000 per CT man-year.

4. The answer, in my opinion, is a Program of a size appropriate to the Agency's real needs for highly-qualified, extensively trained junior officers, but one which is small enough to remain relatively insulated against organizational expansions and contractions of a short-term, circumstantial nature. In view of the fact that the Program's present contraction is being forced by circumstances, I believe there ought to be a serious review of the concepts which govern its operations and under no circumstances should it return to its former excessive size in the event existing pressures are relaxed.



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Annual Report
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11 July 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Placement Division

FROM : Chief, CTP Personnel Branch

SUBJECT : Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1968

I. Current Status of Program

In marked contrast to the most recent FY's where all efforts were bent toward filling a large CT quota, the second half of FY '68 saw a severe cutback in the Program. The first effect was felt in January. The combination of ceiling restrictions and BALPA meant that what had been initially a cloud on the horizon in a formerly sunny sky, became as the second half of the year progressed, a threatening storm. Again we would like to point out the difficulties in attempting to adjust, sometimes on a day to day basis, a Program which is, or should be, geared to the long haul. The result has been that in the recent past we have been forced to take a number of marginally qualified applicants simply to fill quotas. Now the reverse is true. We are forced to turn away a number of well-qualified candidates, including some who are outstanding. The numbers of cancellations include 42 who were fully cleared and ready for EOD, and cancellation of 16 others who were within a week or less of full clearance.

In spite of substantial cutbacks, the workload of the Branch has remained high. While this may appear to be a paradox, it can be explained relatively simply. When large numbers are called for, selectivity is low, a high percentage of applicants are placed in process, and much of this workload is routine. When operating on a reduced scale, the selectivity level is high. As a consequence a great deal more time must be spent in the consideration of each applicant in an attempt to ensure that only the best are being chosen.

The trend toward selecting individual applicants against specific job requirements in the DDI and DDS has been a complicating factor in the selection process. This decision must now be made, in most cases, during the initial Headquarters interview. This approach is at cross purposes with the approach formerly used, whereby final decisions concerning a trainee's assignment were not made until

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after extensive appraisal of him and his training record had been made. In this connection it is now more than ever imperative that the recruiter ascertain the applicant's area of interest during the field interview.

A fortunate result, from our standpoint, of the overall cutback, has been a drastic reduction in the numbers of draft eligibles under active consideration. While the military programs have not been eliminated, we are considering only those draft eligibles whom we consider to be exceptional, and whose motivation toward long range Agency employment is, so far as we can determine, unquestioned. This, incidentally, may not be so much a new departure, as a reversion to the original concept of the military program.

II. Processing Problems

With only two major exceptions, processing of CT applicants proceeded smoothly through the reporting period. The problem areas are two in number, one old, the other new. The continuing problem concerns official notification of medical rejects. It still takes approximately five weeks after the applicant is examined before we receive official word that he has been turned down.

The new and more serious problem involves the suspension of field testing. At the current time no field testing is being carried out, although plans are being formulated to divide the eight hour test - the four hours involving the intellectual aspects to be given in the field, the remaining four hours concerning attitudes, interests and other aspects of personality to be given in Headquarters. This system would create a situation in which we would be interviewing applicants without benefit of critical personality information. We believe that chances of misjudgment as to suitability for Agency employment would be greatly increased.

We face an additional problem in the scheduling of applicant interviews. Half of an additional day of processing added to the three days we already require means, in effect, for most applicants a full four days, which in turn, for many, will make almost a week away from school or job. While it is easy enough to say that "if they're really interested they'll find the time to come" such is not always the case. Our experience has been that many sincerely motivated applicants have trouble coming in for three days, four days will make scheduling that much more difficult when we are again in an open hiring situation.

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III. Forecast for FY '69

All of the evidence is not yet in but the indications are that FY '69 will show a greatly reduced Career Training Program. In FY '67 and FY '68 CT requirements were 275. For FY '69 CT requirements will be between 128 and 147. (The DDI requirements are to be between 58 and 77.) This rather drastic cutback is a consequence of such things as BALPA and personnel ceiling cuts as well as a general oversubscription for the DDP. In the DDP it is a consequence of the phasing out of the Support Generalist CT and the forementioned ceiling reductions. DDI requirements will be substantially the same for FY '69 as they have been in the past few years.

In FY '69 we anticipate significantly increased resignations, both voluntary and involuntary, as a result of sharply decreased CT requirements and consequent difficulty in effecting assignments as well as rather gloomy forecasts concerning overseas assignments. In the DDP, and to a lesser extent in the DDI, this situation is exacerbated by a general shortage of responsible, menial jobs for GEs. A GE faced with six months in a routine, make-work, situation before departing for his overseas assignment can endure. If the make-work situation is stretched to one and a half to two years before an overseas assignment can be expected it becomes unendurable.

The foregoing points up a very significant problem which is the inability of the Career Training Program to serve all masters. CTP has become many things to many people. To some, it is supposed to be a source of very highly qualified young professional officers (the "top 10% of college graduates" type of officer); to other Agency officials it is a personnel pool from which "crash" requirements of all kinds can be filled; to still others, the CT Program provides a way of rewarding a loyal employee who has done a "good" job especially in an overseas post; to others it is simply the source of all young officers regardless of the type of job to be filled.

Our previous difficulties (in FY '66) in increasing the size of the CT output to meet increasing demands and our present difficulty in adjusting to reduced requirements points up the necessity of a clarification of the purpose of the Program.

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Should the Program be designed to provide a relatively small but stable input of highly qualified young officers or should it be revised to provide essential training and orientation for all young professional employees? As it is now constituted the Program attempts to do both, often simultaneously. In aiming at a smaller number of more highly qualified officers we are not trying to establish an "elite" group. However, a program designed to attract and develop the most highly qualified CTEs will not satisfy the requirement of providing all Agency professional employees.

Whichever alternative is chosen, the numbers of classes as well as the numbers of candidates should be fixed and at least relatively stable. It should be obvious by this time that a program with the built-in lead time of the Career Training Program cannot and should not be required to adjust to short term changes in requirements.



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13 December 1960

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director for Support

THROUGH : Director of Training

SUBJECT : Attrition Among Support Career Trainees

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1. There is attached a study compiled by Mr. [] of the Career Training Staff concerning attrition among Career Trainees assigned to the Support Services between April 1956 and June 1960.

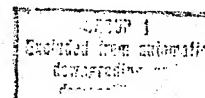
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2. The results of this study reveal that there is a significant disparity between the attrition rate among Career Trainees assigned to the Support Services (25.4%) and that of Career Trainees assigned to the Directorate for Intelligence (7.33%) and the Clandestine Services (6.4%) during the same period. Particularly disappointing have been our experiences with Career Trainees assigned to the Offices of Security and Logistics, where the loss rates have been 55% and 100%, respectively.

3. In general, limited opportunity for overseas assignment, lack of immediate job challenge, and inability to perceive any plan for career development appear to be the major reasons for this high rate of attrition among Support Career Trainees.

4. Moreover, CTS is experiencing major difficulty in recruiting new trainees for the Support Services. While the Program has filled the DD/I and DD/F quotas in the November 1960 Class and in the forthcoming March 1961 Class, there are only three Support candidates in the November 1960 Class (against a target of ten) and none yet for the March 1961 Class.

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SUBJECT: Attrition Among Support Career Trainees

5. While it may be an oversimplification, our experience over a long period of time forces the conclusion that the support trainee prospect is attracted to the Agency by the expectation of broad administrative responsibilities and overseas assignment at an early point in time, but subsequently is disappointed on both counts and chooses to go elsewhere.

6. Consequently, I believe that the present Support CT Program is not likely to produce as many young support careerists as hoped and is in need of re-evaluation to achieve consistency between its objectives and practicalities.


Chief, Career Training Program

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Attachment

Distribution:

- O & 2 - Addressee
- 1 - DTR
- 1 - CTP
- 1 - Chrono

ATM/hwm

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6 December 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Career Training Program

SUBJECT : Attrition DDS/Career Trainees

1. This memorandum covers the period between April 1966 and June 1968, encompassing seven Support Services Courses.

2. 145 CTs attended Support Services Courses of which 123 were assigned to the DDS. Of the 123 CTs assigned, 31 or 17% resigned and seven or 5.7% transferred out of the DDS. 23 CTs or 22.9% resigned or transferred out of DDS.

3. Losses during this period by DDS offices were as follows:

Office	First Assignment	Resignations	Transfers	% Over-all Loss
OS	13	6 - 13 1/3%	3	50%
OL	16	2 - 12 1/2%	4	38%
OF	13	3 - 23%	0	23%
OP	20	3 - 15%	0	15%
OC	6	0 - 0%	0	0%
CS/Sup	30	4 - 13%	0	13%
Other	13	3 - 21.4%	0	21.4%
Totals	123	21 - 17%	7 - 5.7%	22.9%

Average Age Resignations

30 years

Average Grade Resignations

GS-9.4

Average Tenure Resignations

20.3 months

Attachments

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Name

Age

Grade

Agency

DOB

Place

ASAC

Transferred

Notes

31

GS-11.3

Oct 63
(internal)

DDO/CL

DDP/CTP

Unhappy with C/L. Lack of challenge, routine assignment. H.S. grade can do work, no visible career management plans. Treated like warehouse type.

27

GS-10

Sep 66

DDP/CTP

DDP/TE

A Civil Engineer took salary cut to leave CL to go into the Classification Services; felt he had greater interest in the CS.

29

GS-03

Jun 64
(internal)

DDO/CS

DDP/TE

Assigned to clerical duties; no overseas opportunity. Refused Security designation and after GS courses was assigned to DDP/TE/ []

34

GS-11

Jun 66

DDO/CL

DDP/CHR

After a period with C/L he was dissatisfied with Logistics; was reassigned to CHR after IFR.

29

GS-10

Feb 68

DDO/CS

DDP/CTP

Not happy in CS; felt his most interest and best talents were in CL.

27

GS-07

Jan 67

DDO/CS

DDP/CTP

Wanted to get into operations; did not find CS challenging.

23

GS-10

Nov 67

DDO/CL

DDP/CTP

An ex-CHR who was assigned to C/L after IFR. Was dissatisfied because of lack of overseas assignment and career management; transferred to DDP/CHR.

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>DOB</u>	<u>Place</u> <u>Birth</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Notes</u>
	29	GS-10.2	Jan 66	DNS/OS	6/66	Slow progress; lack of challenge; better job with Chase National Bank.
	29	GS-09	Mar 66	DNS/OS	1/66	Lack of challenge in O/S; was assigned to filing initially, then transferred to [redacted] for that type of work - clerical work.
	30	GS-09	Sep 66	DNS/OS	6/67	Career change. Interested in GS, but chose DNS because of marriage. Wanted DNS job in GS.
	32	GS-10.2	Jul 66	DNS/OS	12/66	Did not find DNS/OS challenging and exciting; not enough to do; returned to go into GS training; will be resigning to return to Air Force.
	33	GS-10	Jun 67	DNS/OS	3/68	Financial reasons. Large family; could not afford D.C. living - returned to USMC.
	26	GS-09	Jul 66 (internal)	DNS/OS	1/68	Married OS; assigned to accompany husband overseas.
	26	GS-09	Jul 65	GTR/[redacted]	3/68	Reluctantly interested in GS. Committed to OS because of wife's ill health. Resigned for further schooling.

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>DOB</u>	<u>Entry</u>	<u>Exit</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
	29	GS-09	Mar 66	DDG/OP	4/67	Undecided to career in CIA - was given disappointing assignment for 1st/67. Resigned to go into banking.
	29	GS-09	Sep 67	DDG/OP	10/68	Was transferred up DDG/OP 5/19/68; resigned because of lack of promotion.
	31	GS-10	Jan 67	DDG/OP	5/68	Disappointed with D/G. Could not tolerate long-term job satisfaction. Resigned and accepted assistantship at LSU to work towards PhD.
	28	GS-09	Jan 66	EE/Sup	4/68	Wanted GS but because of wife's ill health was placed in Support School with assignment to EE/Support. Resigned a year later because of no further interest in Agency.
	27	GS-09	Mar 66	DDP/CTP	9/68	Assigned to DDP/CTP because of lack of interest in DDP. Resigned when he disillusioned because he found no challenge in the Agency.
	34	GS-11.2	Jun 66	DDG/CI	9/68	Completed DDP too soon assigned to job with qualifications and that promotion policy too conservative. Resigned to complete PhD at University of California.

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Name

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File	Grade	Date	Agency	First	Remarks
30	GS-09	Jan 67	DOS/OS	5/66	Assigned to job in Psychology. Improved interest in returning to the Agency
30	GS-09	May 66	DOS/CI	5/67	Disappointed in low level assignment "nuts and bolts" work. Reluctant to accept IRS Job.
32	GS-11.3	Feb 63 (internal)	DOS/OF	5/66	After 60 months with Agency (2 yrs in CIP) resigned because of change in career interest. Accepted position in international business.
32	GS-09.4	Jan 67 (internal)	WH/Pers	6/66	Refused to accept support assignment in hardship post (HE); was reassigned to WH/Pers and resigned.
28	GS-09	Apr 65	DOS/OS	3/67	Refused of "Financial Affairs" resigned to accept job with WH.
28	GS-09	Feb 66	DOS/OS	11/66	In CIP and O/L for nine months, resigned to pursue PhD in Psychology.
30	GS-09	Mar 66	DOS/OL	4/67	Unhappy with professional opportunities in O/L. Resigned to accept IRS job at lower level. Was not receptive to overseas assignment.
30	GS-09	Jun 66	DOS/OF	10/66	After 5 months in IRS/OS was placed in IRS/OS to attend school. Accepted better paying job in private industry.

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